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held by the school of Freeman, Morris, and Sweet, in our own time. The process by which he arrives at his conclusions is of course different from that adopted by scientific philology. During the recent visit of Mr. Edward A. Freeman to Baltimore I showed him Mr. Jefferson's Essay on the Anglo-Saxon, which was published by the Board of Trustees for the University of Virginia in 1851. He examined it with great interest, and upon returning it remarked: "Jefferson had the right view. It (Anglo-Saxon) is only old English." He further remarked: "It seems so strange to see Jefferson quoting Bosworth. It is like Washington quoting Stubbs." This little article cannot be regarded as strictly scientific or philological; still, if it induce students of English to seek an intimate acquaintance with Jefferson, it will not be altogether unproductive of good. No diligent reader of his writings can fail to see that he had clear conceptions of dialectic regeneration before philology had become a science, that he understood admirably the function of neology in speech, and that he anticipated the time when the English of the new world might come to be regarded as a dialect of its primitive. Like Mr. Calhoun, he disdained purism, and looked upon language as the minister and not as the mere drapery of thought.

H. E. SHEPHERD.

DEM. 34, 25.

ἔστιν οὖν, ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί, οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἡ γενήσεται ποτε, ὃς ἀντὶ δισχιλίων καὶ ἑξακοσίων δραχμῶν τριάκοντα μνᾶς καὶ τριακοσίας καὶ ἑξήκοντα ἀποτίνειν προείλετ' ἄν, καὶ τόκον πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς καὶ ἑξήκοντα δανεισάμενος, ἃς φησιν ἀποδεδωκέναι Φορμίων Λάμπιδι, τρισχιλίας ἑννακοσίας εἵκοσιν; [Dindorf. The Zurich ed. reads ἃ φησιν, putting the comma *before* δανεισάμενος]. In § 23 we read: Φορμίων δέ φησιν ἀποδοῦναι Λάμπιδι ἐν Βοσπόρῳ ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι στατήρας Κυζικηνούς, and it is explained that, at the rate of exchange then current in Bosphorus, this amounted to 3360 dr.; the whole debt due on Phormio's return to Athens being only 2600 dr. The interest on the money, however, which Phormio said he had to borrow at 16⅔ per cent., amounting to 560 dr., makes up the sum which in § 25 is said to have been paid to Lampis. Paley remarks on this: 'It will be observed that the interest (560 dr.) on the sum borrowed in Bosphorus, though really due to the lender, is here unfairly reckoned with the amount paid to Lampis'; and a reference to A. Schaefer is given in confirmation of

this view of the matter. On the other hand Mr. Sandys, the collaborator of Mr. Paley, observes in a subsequent note: 'If Phormio's loan of 1000 dr. from Lampis (§ 5 fin.) was at the same interest as the 2000 dr. from Chrysippus (§ 23 init.) he would owe Lampis exactly 1300 dr. or 13 minae. It is therefore open to Phormio to reply that the alleged overpayment included the sum due to the skipper himself.' This is very ingenious; but is open to the objection (1) that the speaker, who insists so strongly on Phormio's iniquity in having borrowed any additional sums at all (*πράγμα ποιεῖ πάντων δεινότερον*), would certainly not have allowed himself to lump together the debts due to Lampis and to himself; and (2) that we are told expressly in § 40 that these additional loans were paid in Bosphorus out of the produce of the goods sold and not by borrowed money (*τῶν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ πραθέντων τοὺς τὰ ἑτερόπλοια δανείσαντας μόλις διαλύσαντα*), and again in § 26 the payments to these persons are spoken of separately, *τοῖς μὲν τὰ ἑτερόπλοια δανείσασι μόλις τάρχαϊα ἀποδέδωκας*. The difficulty will be removed if we assume that the words *ἄς φησιν . . . Λάμπιδι* have been misplaced, and stood originally immediately after *προεῖλετ' ἄν*, so that the latter part of the passage will read . . . *ἀποτίνειν προεῖλετ' ἄν, ἄς φησιν ἀποδεδωκέναι Φορμίων Λάμπιδι, καὶ τόκον πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς καὶ ἐξήκοντα, δανεισάμενος τρισχίλια ἑννακοσίας εἴκοσιν*. That is: the speaker asks—can you believe that any man would be so foolish as to pay 3360 dr. instead of 2600 dr. and besides this an interest of 560 dr., having been obliged to borrow this 3920 dr. in order to make the payment? Phormio's asserted loan must have been of the nature of a note discounted. He represented himself to have borrowed the money on some real security (*ἐγγείων τόκων*), and thus accounted for the comparatively low rate of interest (*ἦσαν ἔφεκτοι οἱ ἑγγεῖοι τόκοι*). Accordingly if Phormio's story was true, instead of discharging a debt of 2600 dr. on his return to Athens, he had chosen to pay 3360 dr. in Bosphorus, and in order to raise the money for this purpose had been compelled to mortgage his real property in Bosphorus to a money-lender for 3920 dr. The speaker may well say *ἔστιν οὖν, ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί, οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἢ γενήσεται ποτε*.

The late M. C. Graux (*Revue de Philologie*, 1878, p. 123) tells us that 'toutes les évaluations stichométriques de l'antiquité sur lesquelles il est actuellement possible d'opérer—donnent régulièrement pour la valeur du stique de 34 à 38 lettres environ, ce qui revient à quinze ou seize syllabes.' The words I suppose to have been misplaced contain 33 letters and 15 syllables, and therefore satisfy sufficiently the above estimate of the amount of a single line.

C. D. MORRIS.